EX-CANDIDATE HAILS GOVERNOR OF A RIVAL PARTY.

sts a Warning Against Centralization Genesce Society Also Learns From Wadsworth, Jr., That the Legislature Is Incorruptible-Crapsey a Speaker.

The Society of the Genesee met at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening for two pur-The first was to dine and the second celebrate James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the young Speaker of the House of Represen-Mr. Wadsworth was there and occupied the place of honor on the right hand of Richard T. Greene, president of the society. He also made a speech, the burden of which was praise of the present State Legislature, which he said no man and no money could buy.

Another distinguished guest was the man who used to be known as the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, but who appeared on the toast list as plain Algernon S. Crapsey. Dr. Crapsey made a talk in which he bewailed the tendency of the pulpit to preach that in which it did not believe. but he made no direct reference to the heresy charges as a result of which he was exfrom the Protestant Episcopal

D-Cady Herrick made a speech in which though he once ran for Governor of the State of New York on the Democratic ticket he bestowed the heartiest praise upon Gov. Hughes. "We have in Albany" said Judge Herrick,

what I have long hoped to see a Governor who is Governor himself one who is apparently devoting himself not to strengtharty machine, but to strengthenthe party by rendering non-partisances to all the people of the State. He seems to be a Governor who does not pro-pose to have any strings on any of the other coordinate branches of the State other coordinate branches of the State
Government, who recognizes that the executive, legislative, and judicial departments
of the Government exist, or ought to exist,
independently, and that the independent ons of the Government are not subthe influence or control of each

"Gov. Hughes seems to be a Governor who for Hughes seems to be a covernor who is exercising the duty that he owes to all the people of the State, untrammelled by any obligations or duties as the leader of a party machine. Why, almost he persuades s that he is a Democrat."

Judge Herrick went on to pay his respects
ferentially to Secretary Root and his

inferentially to Secretary Root and his State rights speech, by saying:

While the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the maintenance of the State governments was as much within the care and design of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Federal Governments we are now told that a construction will be found under which the Federal Government will undertake the duties of the State governments. When that is done, the geographical lines of the several States upon the map of the United States may be present, but the States them-States may be present, but the States them-selves, as self-respecting and within their morer spheres independent sovereignties.

proper spheres independent sovereignties, will disappear, to exist merely as provinces, whose chief officers will be practically named by Federal authority."

Judge Herrick declared that the tendency toward centralization was one of the chief evils of the times and added that Governmental ownership, would be a long sterving the control of the chief evils of the times and added that Governmental ownership, would be a long sterving the control of the chief evils of the chief evils of the chief evils of the chief evils. mental ownership would be a long step toward centralization and toward pater-

"The centralization of power in Wash-ington," he said, "would mean a paternal government, a bureaucratic government, government where the executive is su preme. The next step will be a permanent executive. Already a demand is made for a longer Presidential term. What next,

speaker Wadsworth said that the laws of recent making would astonish the statesmen of not so very many years ago. They had followed the enormous growth of public service corporations and by the very status of their setablishment they were nature of their establishment they were monopolistic to a very large extent. Ex-perience had shown that they frequently profited by stock jobbing operations, whereupon legislation had been devised to control, though not to cripple, them. The at this centralization of wealth and power

but it had come to stay.

The Speaker went on to lament the ten-The Speaker went on to lament the tendency of lawmaking to go still further and regulate not only the corporations, but the smaller and more private business doings of individuals. Paternalism, he declared, had come to be a real and growing danger and for his part the fewer new laws we had the better off we were likely to be. Enforcement of law, not more law, was what was most needed. The Speaker paid a tribute to the New York city legislators, most of whom he York city legislators, most of whom he said held their jobs at a great personal pecuniary loss and were faithful to their

"The day of graft is gone" said the Speaker. "The New York State Legissiature is honest. Money cannot buy it or influence corrupt it."
When Mr. Wadsworth sat down he was cheered for a full minute by the diners.
Dr. Crapsey's toast was "An Apostolic Injunction." "To-night I am here only as a man," he said. "No official dignity lifts me on a pedestal or puts me in a pulpit. lifts me on a pedestal or puts me in a pulpit to talk with authority down to the people. I only have the floor to reason with you greatest crime of which a writer

or a speaker can be guilty is to misrepresent, his own mind—to say one thing while believing another. And it seems to your speaker to-night that there is no danger-more threatening to-day to the stability of our institutions than the habit we have fallen into of speaking and the stability of our institutions than the habit we have we think to be really and absolutely true.
"The preacher goes into his pulpit, suiting his message not to the needs but to the prejudices, the whims and the wishes of his congregation. He does not dare to give them his own real express thought. em his own rea! carnest thought ould offend them and he be cast out but and lose his place of supposed

influence in the world.

But a pulpit that is not fearless can have no influence, and therefore it is that we have our thousands of men going up into the pulpit Sunday by Sunday and coming down again, leaving their congregations and the world just where they were before. For all the influence they have exerted they might just as well have spoken backward or murmured in a senseless tongue. We cannot but marvel at the present moral condition of the Christian world, instructed as it is, Sunday by Sunday, by some thousands of Christian teachers.

We lose our astonishment when we ome to know that the trackers do not teach

ome to know that the trachers do not teach the plain simple truths of the religion they profess, but water down their speech to suit the capacity and conscience or the falines to whom they minister.

"I we expect our words to have weight we must convince that we say what

we must convince men that we say what we think; that we are not the slaves and the hired spokesmen of any organization, ecclesiastical, commercial or political, but that we speak directly out of the fulness and investigations. integrity of our own hearts and minds this reason we should value the apostolic action: Speak every man truth to his abor. Value it above a certain apostolic injunction that has recently given to the world. This injunction

call themselves the successors les has not the simplicity and apostolic speech.

If any man, whatever his le church, has lost his hold on that werties, let him be silent

en I hear such a phrase as I verities. I prick up my ears I am pretty vertain that there is that woodpile, and whenever fundamental verities in my ingoing to set my intellectual in and drive them from their nave the dogs shake them until hether they are the simple truth find that they are nothing but it verities I shall cast them ellectual that has are nothing but in pubbles. In the proved, but it seems that it verities cannot be verified.

You must take them as you take a patent medicine nostrum—without analyzation. These modern apostles do not seem to have the fearlessness of their ancestors.

"The danger of democravy is that it stands in fear of the common opinion. The find freedom of thought to-day we must go to imperial Germany or monarchical England. The greatest moral force in England since the decline and death of Gladstone has been John Morley. Yet I very much fear that John Morley, expressing the views that he has concerning matters religious, could not hold in this country, any such high place as he holds in the political life of England.

"The only fear we should have in our

of England.

"The only fear we should have in our hearts should be the fear of a lie. Woe unto him who knows that he has a lie in his right hand. Woe unto him whose speaking

right hand. Woe unto him whose speaking to the people dees not sell the truth as he sees it. It were better for that man if he had never been horn."

Charles S. Bissell of Rochester paid attibute to James W. Wadswordt, Sr., saving that the time would come when his forther constituents would see that he was right on the issues on which he had been beaten in the Congressional campaign.

Other speakers were James M. Beck, John Kendrick Bangs and Samuel Blythe.

LAWS FOR RICH AND POOR ALIKE.

Justice Crang's Text at a Dinner of the In a short speech before the Employing Bookbinders Association at its tenth annual

dinner in the Hotel Savoy last night Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane of Brooklyn made some pointed remarks about the need of making rich men obey the law. He said: "I believe that the great problems of the day which are giving care to the people of

this country will not be settled by armies, contentions and might, but by the law. We must have the one law for the great, the same as for the small, the same law for the rich and the poor. Those men who have started out under a little chapter of laws of their own must be bound back again into the great book of the law." [Applause.] The dinner was attended by 165 members and guests and the president of the asso-

ciation, A. C. Wessman, presided.

Deputy Police Commissioner Arthur J.
O'Keeffewaadownfors talk on "Machinery" which he construed to mean the machinery of the Police Department, and he entertained the diners with some anecdotes of his experiences. He explained to them for one thing why it was that during the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company double fare riots of last summer he had caused the arrest one day of the company's superin-tendent and several of its employees for not moving its ears. not moving its cars.
"We waited for several hours until there

was a line of cars from Kings Highway to Greenwood Cemetery," he said, "and then we decided to act. The superintendent refused to move his cars and I had to place him under arrest. Gentlemen, the reason was this. There were 200,000 men, women and children at Coppt I aland and they had and children at Coney Island and they had to be brought home whether they paid to be brought home whether they paid ten cents, five cents, one-cent or nothing. They had to be brought home in the interests of humanity. And after I fook that action, gentlemen, they got home. [Applause.] "It has been my experience that despite the many hincitions which they get we sometimes must take hold of them by main force, and if that were done a little oftener that would not be accompani-

they would not be so arrogant.

"I have yet to find a man on the force "I have yet to find a man on the force lacking in courage. It is wonderful, though, when I leave Headquarters how they spread the news. I don't know how they do it, but in some mysterious wireless way the word goes ahead to look out, that the boss is on the job. Not long ago I got inside of a fire line and was standing talking with some friends when a big bluecoat poked me in the ribs and ordered me to "get back" in the ribs and ordered me to "get back, 'The boss is on the job and I'll be broke

if I show you any favors, he said. A moment later he found I was the boss and beat it down the line. I had not been away from Headquarters more than ten

SCIENTISTS ON A CRUISE.

Prof. Agassiz Heads Party Which Will Study

Earthquakes and Other, Things ... The steam yacht Virginia, on which Prof. cruise about the Windward and Leeward Islands, sailed yesterday afternoon from Tebo's basin in South Brooklyn for Charleston, S. C., where Prof. Agassiz will be taken on board. The Virginia, which is owned by Isaac Stern and is under charter to Prof. Agassiz, has been fitted out with scientific appliances and with stores for a two months

Capt. L. A. Jeffey, who is in command said that he expected with good weather to get to Charleston by midnight Monday and he thought that the party would sail for San Juan on Tuesday. The yacht carries a crew of thirty-four all told.

On the decks of the Virginia and below there were many strange looking instan-ments for the taking of deep sea soundings and for dredging the sea bottom. In cases there were other instruments for the taking of temperatures and for ascertaining the velocity and direction of currents, both surface and submarine. The most interesting part of the cruise

perhaps will have to do with selamic disturbances. Especial attention will be give to the sea's bottom in the vicinity of therisland of Jamaica and of the area of the disturbance of recent date.

Another interesting study will be that of waterspouts. The greater part of the cruise will be in waters where waterspouts

are met with frequently, and Prof. Agassiz hopes to add much valuable information to that already in the possession of science, Barring accidents the party would be pleased to see something of tidal waves—

pleased to see something of titual waves—small ones, at any rate.

Prof. Agassiz began his scientific investigations in 1859, when he went to Panarra, and Acapuloo to get specimens for the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. Then he went to Caffornia on coast survey work. He became a mining experand worked at that in California and in the Lake Superior region, where he laid the foundation of his fortune.

foundation of his fortune.

In the early '70s he explored the west coast of South America. He sent home tons of specimens to the Peabody Museum. The winters of 1876 to 1881 he spent in deep sea dredging on board the steamer Blake, which was placed at his disposal by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. In 1897 he went for five months on a cruise that embraced the islands of the Pacific and the great harrier reaf of Australia and and the great barrier reef of Australia and for two months was in the Fiji Islands studying coral formation. In 1907 he and Dr. McM. Woodwarth went to study coral at the Maldine Islands, off the coast of Ceylon.

DRESS MY HAIR, SAYS SUICIDE,

Dead-Who Called the Coroner? (\* 4) Some one representing himself as a police sergeant of the West Forty-seventh street station called up the Coroner's office last night to say that a woman had committed suicide at 230 West Fiftieth street. Coroner Acritelli found in a room of the Mr. George apartments at that number the body of a woman about 30 years old, with a builet wound over the heart.

From papers left in the room it was supposed that she was called Donna Balli. A note was found which read:

note was found which read:

"I want Rensman to dress my hair again, the same as in life and to bury my body alongside my baby in Jersey City. Mr. Rensman's address is 821 Sixth avenue.

"Donna lyes."

A postsorpt asked that Mrs. Lutz of Springfield, Ohio, mother of the dead weman, be notified, as well as Dr. Offspin of 854 Lexington avenue.

The Coroner found in the room, some pawntickets for jewelry, but little else. None of the sergeants in the station admitted having called up the Coroner's office.

ONLY LACK OF FOOD KEPT HIM

The Explorer Describes His Trip Northward and the Hardships of the Return-Duty of This Country, He Says, to Disequer Both the South and North Poles.

FROM THE POLE, HE SAYS.

Commander Robert E. Peary told his hosts, the members of the Lotos Club, at the dinner given in his honor last night, that raw dog was all right when you got used to it. And he added that around 87° 6' north latitude one looked for quantity rather than quality. The explorer's remarks came after the

club members and their invited guests had discussed such rare dishes as "smelts Alakahsingwah" and "Sermiksoah punch." He said that he appreciated the delicate honor the club's chef had conferred upon him by putting Esquimau handles on the meau and that reminded him that dog was dog, whether eaten as a club steak or an Irish stew. Dog eats dog when everything: else gives out, and the last man eats the last dog, said Commander Peary.

The dining room at the club was hung with symbols of the North. About the greenery that hid the walls were the white skulls of reindeer. High over the fireplace was a twelve foot sledge with a flag under it. The sledge, Commander Peary told the diners, was the only one that had gone "farthest north" and survived the journey back to the Roosevelt. The flag was one made by Mrs. Peary and carried by him in all of his expeditions.

Three patches there were in the flag. These represented the subtractions that had been made from the banner to mark the triangle of Peary's farthest penetrations into the frozen north. One patch of the flag rested under a crag at 87 degrees 6 minutes north, another marked the highest point of land in Greenland, Point Morris Jesup, and a third was buried beneath the snow on the northernmost point of the American continent, Cape Columbus.

The Lotos Club was impartial in the distribution of its honor. On the menu, containing a sketch of the snow virgin luring to the north, appeared the faces of the guest of the evening, his wife and the Peary snow baby, born within the frozen circle.

When President Frank R. Lawrence rose to introduce Commander Peary, he referred to the time, several years back, when the Lotos Club had entertained the explorer in its old house. Peary had then reached only 70 or 75 degrees north, said President Law-rence, "a journey which seems to him at present nothing more than a trip to Albany would be for any of us sitting here." The president said that he hoped to welcome the guest of the evening after his next recurr from the frozen seas, when he would bear the added honor of having claimed the top of the world for America.

of the world for America.

Peary fulfilled the expectations of the diners by reciting briefly the narrative of his latest trip. He told how on his return trip to the Roosevelt, after having been baffled in his desires by lack of food and the increasing weariness of his men, the party had to skate on their snowshoes over a mile of ice so thin that before each man's, feet there rolled a wave. feet there rolled a wave.
"Our engineer weighed over 200 pounds," said Peary. "Fortunately, he stayed with

the ship."
"I want to correct a popular misconception that seems to have arisen boncerning thank." continued tion that seems to have arisen concerning the cause of our turning back," continued the speaker. "We were not stopped by open water, but by the absolute lack of food. We went to the limit of our resources and then had to turn back, for another day's march north would have been foolhardy. In ten or twelve days we would have reached the pole, and I do not think that we would have encountered any different conditions. have encountered any different conditions at the pole than we had confronting us at 87° 6'."

The speaker said that it was hard for people in this clime to realize the conditions under which men had to live in the far North, and under which their minds often came near to the breaking point. To the the sun circle around the horizon instead of across the zenith; to have every district but out the detail of across the zenith; direction but south eleted from the map to live in months of darkness—that was to undergo an experience unique in a man's

Commander Peary spoke of the impulse which sends him to the North, "To the popular mind the fact that the Stars and Stripes are in the lead is the one that appeals with instant strength, and I do not wonder at it, for we are all aware that any record that represents a manly test of brains and body is a distinct asset to any nation. And we know that when the wires tell the world that the Stars and Stripes crown the Pole every one of the millions will pause for a moment from the consideration of his own individual horizon and life interests to feel prouder and better that he is an American and that by proxy ne owns the top of the world

We are too big to need to assert our ex-ence to the other members of the family of nations, and things which to a smaller country might be the event of its life, to us are some of the several items in the day's work. The discovery, not only of the North Pole but of the South Pole, is not only our duty and our destiny, as much as the building of the Panama Canal or the con-trol of the Pacific, but it is a necessary asset

trol of the Pacific, but it is a necessary asset to our national prestige."

Other speakers who followed Commander Peary were Rear Admiral Coghlan, Col. Davki L. Brainard, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Prof. Angelo Helprin, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, H. L. Bridgman, Dr. H. C. Bumpus and George R. Sheldon.

NEW BLIZZARD IN NORTHWEST Thermometer Bown to 24 Belgw, Traini Stalled and Fuel Exhausted.

St. PAUL, Feb. 2.-The entire Northwest s snowbound, and trains in Minnesota, the Daketas and Wisconsin have been aban-doned owing to the terrific blizzard which has prevailed to-day.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Feb. 2.-With the hermometer ranging from 20 to 21 degrees below all day, following a blizzard that raged all night and still continues with unabated fury, train rervice is practically paralyzed. The St. Pauf train, which is nine hours late, will be annutled at Grand Forks. No trains are funning but branch

Forks. No trains are running out pranca locals.

Of seven fuel firms in the city six bave not a ton of coal or a stick of wood, and the other firm's stock will be out by tonight. Unless the Great Northern coal cars sidefracked in South Crooleston and builed for North Dakota are released this afternoon or Sunday many coal fires will

The Creekston Brick and Tile Company has 150 chirds of dry wood, which can be appropriated, so there will be no suffering unless the storm continues so that the wood zannot be delivered.

weed cannot be delivered.
From all parts of North Daketa reports received the night show that no trains are moving. From Winniper it is reported that the worst blizzard in twenty years is raging their the Canadian Northwest and that het a rain is moving on the Canadian Pacific on the Canadian Northern.

BEATEN TO DEATH WITH A BOOT. Miner Supposed to Have Been Murdered Because of Union Feud.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2 .- Claude Young, 29 years old, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, was beaten to death in a waterfront lodging house to-day, The murder apparently took place about noon. The weapon used was one of the dead mati's heavy boots:

Robbery apparently was not the motive, as a small sum of money was found in his bockets.
The fact that Young had a Miners' Union card lines to the belief that the murder has some connection with the union feud.
The body was stark naked when found into this afternoon.

LOTOS CLUB DINES PEARY, SMALL THIEVES WHECK HOUSE. BAILEY GREW RICH RAPIDLY. Four Slip Down the Coal Hole and Do

> Four boys, from 12 to 11 years old, slipped down the coal hole of an unoccupied house at 118 East Fifty-eighth street yesterday afternoon, leaving another on guard. Pretty soon the neighbors began to hear a lot of pounding and chopping going on in the house. One of them called up the East Fifty-first street police station. The boy who remained as a guard at the coal hole the when two policemen approached him. The insiders refused to open the house doors and the policemen smashed them in. They found the idside of the house weeked. Costly chandeliers had been torn down and the brass trimmings piled up ready to be taken away. The ceilings, floors and walls had been hacked with axes and hatchets and long coils of lead pipe had been taken out. Most of the fittings in the athreous had been taken out and the knobs been taken out. Most of the fittings in the bathroom had been taken out and the knobs we're gone from all the doors. The police found three of the boys hiding in an upstairs closet and the fourth in a cupboard of the china closet. He was the smallest of the lot. He gave his name as George Burke. The others said they were Michael Callahan, Willie Cavannaugh and Peter Murphy. The house belongs to Howard, W. Pierce. It was said that the damage would amount to \$1.500. would amount to \$1,500.

TO TRY CALEB POWERS AGAIN: Case of Goebel's Alleged Slayer to Be

Called for the Fourth Time This Week. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.-The case of aleb Powers, indicted for conspiracy to murder the late Governor William Goebel, will be called for trial for the fourth time in the Scott Circuit Court next week. Circuit Judge Stout will convene court at Georgetown on Monday. It is not yet certain whether Circuit Judge Stout will try the case or will ask Gov. Beckham to appoint a special judge to preside at a special term for this case.

Preparation for this case.

Preparation for the trial has been made and able counsel have been employed by Powers. L. H. Tye of Williamstown, ex-Gov. Black and other prominent attorneys will propagate the propagate to the propagate that the

orneys will represent him.

Powers has been tried three times and convicted each time. The last time his case was taken to the Supreme Court. He was arrested early in March, 1900, and has been in jail nearly seven years.

JURORS PRAY FOR GUIDANCE. Prisoner is Acquitted, but Judge is Urged to Tell Him to Be Honest.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 2.-Prayer was ofered in the jury room to-day for guidance in determining the case of Henry Coll, charged with perjury, who twice before had faced the penitentiary on the same

After failing to reach a decision in twenty ours, the jury standing eleven to one for eonviction, one of the jurors suggested that they pray for light. The prayer was offered, a brief discussion followed, and the jurors decided in favor of felemency and brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

Accompanying the verdict was this note to the Judge:

"We, the jury, hereby, request you to give the defendant your very best and most earnest fatherly advice to hereafter live and ead an honest and conscientious life.

EXPECT ONLY A REPRIMAND. lajor Penrose and Capt. Macklin Confident. of Light Penalty for Brownsville Rigt. FORT RENO, Okla., Feb. 2.- Major R. C. enrose, commanding officer here, and Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who left last night for San Antonio, Tex., to stand trial by general court-martial,

believe they will get nothing more than a They are charged with dereliction of duty during the riot at Brownsville.
Campanies A. B. C. and D. Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, are being recruited to the full quota of sixty men for immediate service in the Philippines.
The Thirtieth Regiment, a part of which is here, will also leave in May for the Philippines and will be succeeded by a pattallon

pines and will be succeeded by a battalion of the Twenty-ninth.

HISTORY CLERK DALY WEDS He and His Bride Met Over Brothers' Graves in South Africa.

Charles Daly, history clerk at Bellevue Hospital, was married yesterday afternoon a St. Patrick's Cathedral to Miss Josephine Callahan of 107 West Fifty-fifth street, The couple met in 1899 in South Africa, where each had gone to set up a tombstone at the grave of a brother killed in an accident. at the grave of a brother killed in an accident.
Daly's brother was a veteran of the
British naval service and was for a time
private telegrapher for Cecil Rhodes. He
was killed by the explosion of a shell. The
young woman's brother had been a petty
officer in the navy, who went into the employ
of the Cape Colony Railroad. He was
killed in a wreck. The couple met in the
cemetery at Middleburg, South Africa,
which was afterward a battleground of
the Boer war. the Boer war.

SMOKED IN POLICE CELL and Wasn't Found Out Until He Had Set

John Goldstein of 1693 Lexington avenue vas picked up last might at 107th street and Lexington avenue by two detectives of the East 104th street police station, who thought he was a man they wanted. He had tickets for four pieces of jewelry pawned in Phila-deiphia, and the detectives say he admitted to them that he had broken into the home of Mrs. Rose Hardman, at 1715 Lexington avenue, on January 24. Goldstein was locked up and about two hours later the doorman in the police station saw smoke coming from his cell. The prisoner was apparently asleep with his ciothes burning. His hands and arms were badly burned. Goldstein said that he fell asleep while smoking a pipe that he took in with him.

KILLS BOY IN SNOWBALL FIGHT. One Lad Uses Air Rifle Against Another -Dead When Picked Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—In a quarrel that was the result of a snowball fight, John McNeal, aged 14, shot and instantly killed his seven-year-old companion, John Dransfield, at the latter's home in Rox-burgh to-day. The boys were two of a party who were snowballing each other. McNeal had an

Dransfield aimed a snowball at him and McNeal is alleged to have said: "If you throw that I'll shoot you." Dransfield threw the ball and the next instant there was a report. Dransfield was dead when picked up.

MEXICAN MAYOR LOCKED UP. Cambling in Col. Greene's Copper Camp Leads to a Big Raid.

EL Paso, Tex., Feb. 2.-Eduardo Arnold, Mayor of Cananea, Col. W. G. Greene's copper camp; Arnold's brother and forty Americans have been put in jail by the prefect of Hermosillo for gambling and permitting gambling in Cananea after Goy.
Isabel had ordered it stopped.
The Mayor's brother was operating a gambling house, it is charged.

Died While Her Sister Was Being Oper ated On. Mrs. Mary Bonero, 36 years old, of 418

Jackson street, Hoboken, died of heart disease on Friday afternoon while a physician was performing a slight operation on the throat of her sister, Mrs. Alphanza De Addrea, in an adjoining room. She had originally planned to help the doctor administer the chloroform, but withdrew from the room the last minute, saying she did not think she would be equal to the task. It is believed that her anxiety for her sister brought on the shock. Mrs. Bonero was the mother of five children.

THE KIRBY LUMBER CO. PAID HIM \$149,000 IN 18 MONTHS.

Straightened Out the Concern's Financial Affairs, but Still Had Time to Serve Texas as a Senator-Got No Mule Fees in Spanish War From Ed. Steger

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 2.—Some light was thrown on Senator Bailey's rapid rise to fortune at to-day's session of the legislative investigating committee.

J. H. Lindsey of Gainesville, Mr. Bailey's home town, testified that the latter owned property there to the value of many thousands of dollars and that when he was first elected to the Senate six years ago he was a poor man.

John H. Kirby, president of the Kirby Lumber Company, on cross-examination gave the details of the many services which Mr. Bailey had performed for the company For eighteen months service, during a part of which time Mr. Bailey's employment by Mr. Kirby was supplementary to his Senatorial duties, Mr. Kirby, according to his testimony under oath to-day, paid him \$149,000. Mr. Bailey received for effecting the transfer of 9,460 shares of preferred Kirby Lumber Company stock amission of \$10 a share. For consummating the sale of 8,100 shares of Kirby Lumber Company stock, at a commission of 5 per cent., he received approximately \$40,000. For other legal services rendered Mr. Kirby and the corporation of which he is the executive head the Senator received \$15,000. Mr. Kirby said:

"In 1902 I employed Mr. Bailey as my counsel in New York. Prior to the filing of these charters I engaged Patrick Calhoun of New York to finance them. The Kirby Lumber Company did not go into business until 1902. In November, 1902, we received our first balance sheet.

"The company's condition was not what we expected. The company held \$4,000,000 stock of the Houston Oil Company. I went to New York to unload this stock and raise our enormous debt. I arranged to borrow \$1,500,000 on this stock, but when I went to get the stock such a condition was insisted on by the person in New York who held

on by the person in New York who held it that it could not be procured. I needed a lawyer and wired Mr. Bailey.

"For eighteen months I relied on Mr. Bailey's advice, from November, 1902, to May, 1904, in the effort to improve the company's financial condition.

"The Houston Oil Company had sold 8,000,000,000 feet of lumber, to be paid for with \$38,000,000; when it came to a delivery the oil company delivered only 5,000,000,000 feet, but demanded under the contract the entire payment. The effort to adjust this matter resulted in receiverships for both companies.

matter resulted in receiverships for both companies.

"Mr. Bailey sought to reduce the amount of stock held by the Wall Street operator.

"He engaged in no litigation in the effort to get the stock, but worked through endless conferences, which culminated in securing all the stock but \$650,000, for which we are suing in the Federal Court at Houston now. Mr. Bailey did not represent the Houston Oil Company, only the Kirby Lumber Company. For his services we paid Bailey from the treasury \$15,000.

"The New York operator held 8,500 shares of the Kirby Lumber Company preferred stock and one of the company's assets was stock and one of the company's assets was 9,464 shares of the Houston Oil Company preferred stock, Mr. Bailey effected the transfer at \$77 a share of the 9,464 shares to the New York operator, we allowing him

"Who paid for the Kirby Lumber Company's stock that Yoakum, Campbell and Pierce bought?" Kirby was asked.

"They did, giving their checks, This stock remained in Senator Bailey's name about six months. This included 10,000 shares of common stock, which was held in trust by Mr. Bailey until these three gentlemen had paidfor \$1,850,000 of preferred stock on which they had an option."

"Was there any connection between the \$10 a share.

Was there any connection between the Houston Oil Company and the Security Oil "Not that I know of. The Houston Oil Company bought the Southwestern, which had laid the foundation for a small refiner which was completed after the sale. Through the advances used to complete this refinery the Southwestern became in-debted to the Houston Oil Company to the extent of \$115,000. The Houston Oil Com-pany owed the Kirby Lumber Company several hundred thousand dollars. The note of the Southwestern Oil Company to

the Houston Oil Company was taken by Mr. Bailey who gave us the money on it being about \$163,000, which he collected "The note was collected after the Hous ton Oil Company had gone into a receiver's hands. The stock of the Southwestern hands. The stock of the Southwestern Oil Company went as collateral for the note and the company was operated for some time by Senator Bailey, until redeemed for the Houston Oil Company by John F. Shepley."

"Does Mr. Bailey own an interest in the Houston Oil Company or the Kirby Lumber Company now?"

"Not that I know of "

ber Company now?"
"Not that I know of."
According to the testimony, a man in
New York held 8,100 shares of Kirby Lumber Company stock, to be sold at a commission of 5 per cent. This was placed in
Mr. Bailey's hands and was sold by him,
he realizing about \$40,000. For effecting
the transfer of the 9,400 shares Mr. Bailey
got approximately, \$94,000.

got approximately \$94,000.

Ed. Steger of Bonham, Tex., testified this evening that he never paid Mr. Bailey anything for his influence to get mules accepted by the Federal Government dur-ing the Spanish-American war.

PAID FOR INSURANCE LAW. Officers of Indiana State Life Frankly Admit Giving Funds to Lobby.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2 .- That they took money out of the treasury and paid it for lobbying a bill through the Legislature in 1899 was admitted by officers of the State Life Insurance Company to-day in the investigation which the Auditor of State is conducting into the affairs of the com

President Andrew L. Sweeney, Secretary Wynn and Cashier Howe were witnesses before the Auditor. Mr. Howe was asked about certain items in his books charged to "cash." He said he had drawn the money from bank, \$1,500 at one time and \$1,200 at another, and had delivered it to members of the executive committee of the company. He did not know for what purpose it had been used.

President Sweeney said that the \$1,500 had been delivered to him and he had given it to Charles Kahlo. He said that a bill was pending before the Legislature, that tastern insurance companies were fighting it and that the State Life was anxious that it should pass. Kahlo was lobying for the bill and the money was given to him for "legal expenses." Mr. Sweeney said he did not take a receipt nor was any item-ized statement of how the money was

spent submitted.

Mr. Wynn said he received the \$1,200 from the cashier and paid it over to Kahlo, from the cashier and paid it over to Kahlo, but did not know how it was used.

It was further developed that \$225 was paid to Charles S. Hernly, then chairman of the Republican State central committee. President Sweeney said it was paid to him because he had had a misunderstanding with one of the company's agents and was working for the passage of the bill.

The investigation will be resumed on Monday. Charles Kahlo committed suicide shortly after the Legislature adjourned.

Fire Engines Smoke Up the Astor House Guests of the Astor House had a little fire scare last night when three engines puffed up in front on Broadway in response to an alarm for a small blaze in a furnish-ing store at 7 and 8, in the basement. Very little damage was done, but smoke from the engines was pretty thick in the hotel.

## Lord & Taylor Stirling Black Taffeta Silks.

We place on sale from to-morrow Twelve of the Most Reliable Qualities Stirling Black Silks that can possibly be produced.

Prices and widths range as follows:-

Quality No. 1 White Edges. | Quality No. 2 Purple Edges 21 inches wide, 85c. yd 21 inches wide, \$1.00 yd 26 " " \$1.10 " " \$1.35 " 35 " \$1.75 " " \$1.50 " Quality No. 3 Yellow Edges. Quality No. 4 Turquoise Edges 22 inches wide, \$1.25 yd 22 inches wide, \$1.50 yd " \$1.50 " " \$2.00 " " \$2.50 "

We wish to state to our trade and the public in general, that these goods are Absolutely Pure Dye and any one buy-ing them is fully protected by us and our manufacturer in case of unsatisfactory wear.

We will cheerfully mail samples upon request

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

## Lord & Taylor Leather Goods for Travelers.

Attention is invited to a select assortment of leather goods, embracing a number of articles used for traveling or motor touring.

Tea and Luncheon Hampers, Traveling Bags and Suit Cases, Carry-alls, Hat Boxes,

Jewel and Medicine Cases,

Dressing Rolls,

Collar and Cuff Bags, Traveling Clocks,

Flasks and Bottle Sets.

Special Value in Black Walrus Bags, 14, 15, 16-inch, \$7.95 each.

Belts.

We are now showing a Complete Line of New Belts for the coming season in embroidered linen, silk and leather.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 10th St.

## Lord & Taylor Special Sale of Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

To close an invoice quickly, we will offer on Monday, Feb. 4th the following:

Fine Serapi Carpets. (exceptional quality;) sizes 9x12 to 12x20 ft., at \$185.00 to \$485.00 each, regularly sold at \$250.00 to \$700.00.

Silk Rugs at \$22.50, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00 each, regularly sold at \$35.00 to \$55.00.

Fine Antique Mousouls at \$20.00 & \$25.00 each, regularly sold at \$30.00 to \$35.00.

Antique Shirvans & Daghestans at \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 regularly sold at \$15.00 to \$30.00.

Hamadan and Karabagh Rugs at \$5.75, \$6.25, \$6.75, \$7.25, \$9.50 each, regularly sold at \$7.75 to \$13.75.

This sale will continue for one week.

Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.